

Military Department Centennial Accord Plan

1. Organizational Description

Washington Military Department

The mission of the Washington Military Department (WMD) is to:

- Minimize the impact of emergencies and disasters on people, property, environment and the economy of Washington state and the region;
- Provide trained and ready forces for state and federal missions; and
- Provide at-risk youth the values, self discipline, education and life skills training necessary to succeed as productive citizens.

The Office of the Director, Washington Army National Guard, Washington Air National Guard, Washington State Guard, Emergency Management Division, and Washington Youth Academy, described below, accomplish this mission.

The Office of the Director (Office of the Adjutant General) functions include Department policy, public information, legal services, strategic planning, homeland security, policy-level interface with executive and legislative branches of state, local, federal and foreign governments, command of all Air and Army National Guard forces, including the Joint Forces Headquarters of the Washington National Guard and subordinate units such as the 10th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, and military support to civil authorities. It also includes the Human Resources, Financial Services and Information Technology offices that manage the Department's human resources; finance, accounting and budget; risk management; contracting; procurement; consolidated mail; and information technology functions.

Washington Army National Guard commands include the following major organizations: The 81st Heavy Brigade Combat Team, 66th Theater Aviation Command, 96th Troop Command and 205th Training Regiment. These organizations are comprised of soldiers operating from military facilities in 33 statewide communities. The Washington Army National Guard is supported by state employees that provide capital construction, real property, facilities operations, maintenance and environmental protection staffing.

Washington Air National Guard commands include the following major organizations: The 141st Air Refueling Wing, Western Air Defense Sector, and the 194th Regional Support Wing. These organizations are comprised of airmen operating from military facilities located in seven statewide communities. The Washington Air National Guard is supported by state employees that provide property, facilities operations, maintenance and environmental protection staffing.

Washington State Guard is an all-volunteer unit organized under the Military Department of the State of Washington and is organized, equipped, and recognized under the provisions

of the State Defense Forces Act of the United States (32 U.S.C. Sec. 109, as amended). They normally serve without remuneration and meet monthly, or more often as needed, within organized units stationed at strategic locations throughout the State.

Emergency Management Division units include Planning, Exercise and Training; Mitigation, Response and Recovery; and Homeland Security and Enhanced 911. The Division is comprised of Washington State permanent, project and temporary employees operating from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Camp Murray, and a satellite office in Pasco.

Washington Youth Academy is part of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. The WYA is devoted to reclaiming the educational and employment potential of 16-18 year-old high school dropouts. The program consists of a 22-week residential and 12-month post residential mentoring phase. Through its eight core components, program participants have the opportunity to retrieve high school credits for returning to high school, earning a high school diploma or completing GED requirements.

2. Programs and Services Available to Tribes

Emergency Management Division

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) prepares for emergencies likely to occur in the state and conducts activities necessary to implement emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The goal is to minimize the impacts of emergencies on the people, property, environment, and economy through the use of government, private, and volunteer resources.

Alert and warning is provided 24-hour/7 days a week by the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that disseminates messages via a statewide fan-out procedure. The State Emergency Operations Center, located within EMD, coordinates emergency response activities in accordance with *The Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) to safeguard lives, property, economy, and the environment during actual emergencies or training exercises.

EMD provides comprehensive emergency management planning, exercise, education, and training for tribal, state, and local jurisdictions. These programs aid communities in preparedness actions to respond, recover, and mitigate natural or technological (man-made) hazards. EMD offers a variety of classes, staff assistance visits, exercises, meetings, and workshops for use by leaders, emergency management professionals, the public, and businesses.

Enhanced 911-telephone dialing is a statewide service supplied by counties, which includes all tribal areas. EMD assists the counties with both technical and fiscal support where local resources are not adequate. Technical assistance is provided directly to tribal governments for 911-telephone system issues when needed.

EMD administers the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) program for Presidential Disaster Declarations.

- Individual Assistance Program – Direct grants and low interest loans to individuals and small businesses that have sustained damages to ensure their homes are safe, sanitary, and secure.
- Public Assistance Program – Reimbursement for repair and restoration costs to public infrastructure, including buildings, roads, bridges, public utility systems, debris removal and emergency work. For this program Tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or they can work through EMD as a sub-grantee.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Competitive grant process for mitigation planning initiatives and projects designed to prevent or minimize future damages from disasters.

In addition, EMD administers four other FEMA mitigation grant programs – Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss. Like the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, these programs use a competitive process to fund mitigation planning initiatives and projects that prevent future disaster damage. Tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or working through EMD as a sub-grantee.

EMD has program management preparedness and mitigation responsibilities that protect the state against the hazards of:

- Hazardous Materials
- Earthquake and Tsunami
- Radiological release at the Columbia Generating Station and the US Department of Energy at the Hanford Site
- Chemical release at the Umatilla Chemical Depot
- Terrorism

EMD provides funding to local jurisdictions, tribes, and state agencies to promote awareness of all hazards that pose a threat to the well being of the state and its citizens. The division also provides guidance and training on how to be prepared for emergencies which may occur at any time and threaten lives and the economy of the state. Some of the key activities are distribution of public information materials on natural hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, and wild fires, as well as technological hazards, and terrorism. The materials provide people and communities with strategies for staying safe and recovering after an event.

More information about EMD programs and services can be found online at www.emd.wa.gov.

Army National Guard and Air National Guard

Tribal members are eligible to join the Washington Army or Air National Guard. A member's benefits include:

- Service to community.
- College assistance
 - Money to help pay for college under the Montgomery G.I. Bill.

- Tuition assistance from participating state colleges and universities.
- Student loans pay back.
- Training in marketable and high tech skills.
- Pay while training and performing duties.
- Travel to interesting parts of the world.
- Use of military exchange, commissary, clubs, theater, and recreation services.

More information about Washington National Guard programs and services can be found online at www.washingtonguard.com.

Joint Facilities and Environmental Services

The Environmental Program ensures compliance with local, state, and federal environmental regulations. The Military Department's strict adherence to the program provides a clean healthy environment throughout the state and to tribal neighbors of Washington Military Department. The program and services include:

- Natural and cultural resource protection
- Hazardous materials waste management
- Environmental review following the National Environmental Policy Act and the State Environmental Policy Act
- Contaminated site clean-up
- Water and air quality management

More information about environmental programs and services can be found online at www.mil.wa.gov.

3. Funding Distribution Methods Available to Tribes

Emergency Management Division

Alert and warning, EOC support, and Plans, Exercise, Education, and Training are all services that EMD provides to the entire state and tribes at no cost as part of the emergency management mission.

Enhanced 911 service is provided statewide. Tribal members living on tribal property may request exemption from both state and county enhanced 911 excise taxes by contacting the serving telephone company.

Tribes are eligible to participate in the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs. The tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or they can work through EMD as a sub-grantee. If a tribe elects to work directly with FEMA, the tribe provides the 25 percent non-federal match. If the tribe elects to work through the state, then the state typically provides half of the nonfederal match, reducing the tribe's match requirement to 12.5 percent of the eligible costs. Most tribes choose to work through EMD for disaster recovery because the state pays for half of the non-federal match for federal funds. This ability to choose the relationship acknowledges the tribes' unique government-to-government authority with the federal government and with the state

government. When a tribe chooses to work through the state, they are administratively handled as a sub-grantee, similar to local jurisdictions.

For the four other FEMA mitigation grant programs – Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss – the federal share ranges from 75 percent to 100 percent, depending upon the program and project. The state does not contribute to the non-federal share for these grant programs. As with other grant programs, the tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee or through EMD as a sub-grantee.

Many of the EMD programs are supported with federal and state funds to protect against high frequency or high impact hazards. These programs include hazardous materials, earthquake, tsunami, and radiological, chemical, and terrorism. The funds are generally used by state agencies to provide the services of planning assistance, exercises, education, literature, brochures, evacuation signs, and training. Some programs offer direct funding to tribes, which requires tribes to complete applications.

Army National Guard and Air National Guard

Tribal members joining the National Guard are eligible for:

- Montgomery G.I. Bill tuition assistance pays full time students \$263.00 per month and halftime students \$131.00 per month. Plus, additional payments are available in critical areas.
- Tuition assistance from participating state colleges and universities. Washington State University and Central Washington University pay an additional \$1500.00 per year tuition waiver.
- Up to \$1500.00 per year to repay existing loans.
- Most National Guard members earn close to \$225.00 during weekend training.
- Training at no cost.

4. Definitions

Emergency - An event, expected or unexpected, involving shortages of time and resources; that places life, property, or the environment, in danger; that requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

Enhanced 911 telephone system - A public telephone system consisting of a network, data base, and on-premises equipment that is accessed by dialing 911 and that enables reporting police, fire, medical, or other emergency situations to a public safety answering point. The system includes the capability to selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point that operates in a defined 911 service area and the capability to automatically display the name, address, and telephone number of incoming 911 calls at the appropriate public safety answering point.

Disaster - An event expected or unexpected, in which a community's available, pertinent resources are expended; or the need for resources exceeds availability; and in which a community undergoes severe danger; incurring losses so that the social or economic structure

of the community is disrupted; and the fulfillment of some or all of the community's essential functions are prevented.

Emergency Management or Comprehensive Emergency Management - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to aid victims suffering from injury or damage, resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Hazards

- Natural
 - Avalanche
 - Drought
 - Earthquake
 - Flood
 - Landslide
 - Severe Storm
 - Tsunami
 - Volcano
 - Wildland Fire
- Technological (man-made)
 - Abandoned Underground Mine
 - Chemical
 - Civil Disturbance
 - Dam Failure
 - Hazardous Material
 - Pipeline
 - Radiological
 - Terrorism
 - Transportation
 - Urban Fire

Mitigation - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures typically funded by grant programs include, but are not limited to, mitigation

planning initiatives that identify vulnerability to disasters and actions to reduce future damage; acquisition, elevation or relocation of flood or other hazard prone structures; retrofits to strengthen buildings or infrastructure to prevent disaster damage; and improvements to storm water management systems to reduce or prevent flooding. Other mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land use management, hazard analysis, , monitoring and inspection, public education, research, , risk mapping, safety codes, statutes and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs, and stocking emergency supplies.

Preparedness - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include, but are not limited to, continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel, and warning systems.

Presidential Declaration - Formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of Federal Emergency Management Agency preliminary damage assessments.

Recovery – Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and full-scale business resumption.

Response - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning systems activation.

5. Consultation Process-Procedures

Emergency Management Division

Each tribe threatened or potentially threatened by a natural or technological (man-made) hazard can coordinate or liaison with the state EOC and EMD for program support and services.

State EMD E911 Program Office will respond to and provide assistance on technical issues and questions from tribal governments and officials on issues related to the E911 operations.

EMD is responsible for administering the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program once a Presidential Disaster Declaration is approved. The process is initiated by conducting applicant briefings that provide a thorough background of the program requirements, deadlines, fund distribution, and information required to participate in the program.

For the four other FEMA mitigation grant programs – Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Repetitive Flood Claims, and Severe Repetitive Loss – which are available on an annual basis, EMD conducts a variety of outreach activities to inform tribes of the availability of funding, program requirements, application process and other information required to participate in these programs.

Joint Facilities and Environmental Services

The Military Department consults with tribes, as well as any affected party, in the event they are adversely environmentally impacted.

6. Dispute Resolution Process

Emergency Management Division

For Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and other federally funded programs administered by EMD, federal guidelines allow for an appeal process regarding funding issues. Typically, a letter from the applicant that gives the rationale for the appeal and any new data is required for a decision for dispute resolution.

Military Department

For resolution of issues regarding all other Military Department programs and services, contact The Adjutant General of Washington State, Director of the Washington Military Department, Building 1, Camp Murray, Washington 98430.